PATENT COOPERATION TREATY



PCT

INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION REPORT

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PATENT COOPERATION TREATY PATENT COOPERATION TREATY PCT INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION REPORT (PCT Article 36 and Rule 70)						
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	(PCT Article 36	and Rule 70)				
Applicant's or agent's file reference FP384PCT	FOR FURTHER ACT					
International application No. PCT/JP2003/013529	International filing date (23 October 2003		Priority date (day/month/year)			
International Patent Classification (IF F02M 25/07	PC) or national classification and I	PC				
Applicant	НІТАСНІ,	LTD.				
This report is also at amended and are the 70.16 and Section 66 These annexes considered and Section 66 These annexes considered and Section 66 These annexes considered and Section 66 I Basis of the Priority III Non-estab IV Lack of until V Reasoned citations at VI Certain do VII Certain do Certain do VII Certain do Certain do Certain do VII Certain do Certain do Certain do VII Certain do Certain d	tions relating to the following item e report lishment of opinion with regard to	neets of the descript containing rectifications under the PCT neets. ns: no novelty, inventive the regard to novelty that the novelty inventive the regard to novelty that the novelty inventive the regard to novelty inventive the regard to novelty in the novelty inventive the regard to novelty inventive the regard t	otion, claims and/or drawings which have bed ications made before this Authority (see Ru).			
Date of submission of the deman	d	Date of complet	ion of this report			
Date of additioning of the delight			20 May 2004 (20.05.2004)			
23 October 20		l .				
Name and mailing address of the		Authorized offi	cer			

Form PCT/IPEA/409 (cover sheet) (July 1998)

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lable or furnished to this Authority in the language in which this item. which is: ational search (under Rule 23.1(b)). er Rule 48.3(b)). International preliminary examination (under Rule 55.2 and/sclosed in the international application, the international isting: dable form. form. quence listing does not go beyond the disclosure in the adable form is identical to the written sequence listing has
ats had not been made, since they have been considered to go Box (Rule 70.2(c)).** The in response to an invitation under Article 14 are referred to report since they do not contain amendments (Rule 70.16). It to under item 1 and annexed to this report.

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V. Lack of unity of invention
. In response to the invitation to restrict or pay additional fees the applicant has:
restricted the claims.
paid additional fees.
paid additional fees under protest.
neither restricted nor paid additional fees.
This Authority found that the requirement of unity of invention is not complied with and chose, according to Rule 68.1, not to invite the applicant to restrict or pay additional fees.
3. This Authority considers that the requirement of unity of invention in accordance with Rules 13.1, 13.2 and 13.3 is
complied with.
not complied with for the following reasons:
The common matter of claims 1-6 is an exhaust gas recirculation device for an internal combustion engine; hey describe an exhaust gas recirculation device for an internal combustion engine that comprises an intake air flow rate detector that detects the flow rate in the intake air passage and a detector that detects the exhaust gas flow rate in the exhaust gas recirculation passage, and that performs feedback control of an intake air control valve and/or an exhaust gas control valve so that an exhaust gas recirculation ratio obtained based on the outputs of both detectors is a target recirculation ratio. But this is disclosed in document JP, 2003-166445, A (ISUZU MOTORS LTD.), 13 June 2003 and document JP, 2001-152916, A (NISSAN MOTOR CO., LTD.), 05 June 2001 and document JP, 10-184408, A (NISSAN MOTOR CO., LTD.), 14 July 1998 and JP, 3303274, B (K.K. YUNISHIA JEKKUSU), 10 May 2002, so this common matter is not a special technical feature in the sense of PCT Rule 13.2, second sentence. Also, claims 2 and 4 pertain to an exhaust gas recirculation device for an internal combustion engine that controls an intake air control valve and/or an exhaust gas control valve so that an exhaust gas recirculation ratio is a target value; when the target exhaust gas recirculation ratio changes rapidly, it handles sudden change by controlling the intake air control valve and exhaust gas control valve with rapid responsiveness. Nevertheless, claim 3 pertains to an exhaust gas recirculation device for an internal combustion engine that controls an intake air control valve and/or an exhaust gas control valve so that an exhaust gas recirculation ratio is a target value; it seeks to improve control precision by providing a plurality of three-dimensional maps defined by combinations of exhaust gas control valve opening degree and intake air control valve opening degree and exhaust gas recirculation ratio and selecting a three-dimensional map in response to the driving status. Also, claim 5 pertains to an exhaust gas recirculation
4. Consequently, the following parts of the international application were the subject of international preliminary examination in establishing this report:
all parts.
the parts relating to claims Nos

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V. Reasoned statement under Article 35(2) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement

ns	2, 4 1	YES NO
	2, 4	
ns	1	NO
ms		YES
ms	1, 2, 4	NO
ms	1, 2, 4	YES
ms		NO NO
n	ns	ns 1, 2, 4 1, 2, 4

2. Citations and explanations

Document 1: JP, 10-184408, A, 14 July 1998

Document 2: JP, 2003-166445, A, 13 June 2003

Document 3: JP, 54-030319, A, 06 March 1979

Document 4: JP, 2000-008965, A, 11 January 2000

Document 5: JP, 07-083086, A, 28 March 1995

The subject matter of claim 1 is not novel and does not involve an inventive step on account of document 1 and document 2 and document 3 cited in the ISR.

An exhaust gas recirculation device for an internal combustion engine that comprises an intake air flow rate detector that detects the flow rate in the intake air passage and a detector that detects the exhaust gas flow rate in the exhaust gas recirculation passage, and that performs feedback control of an intake air control valve and/or an exhaust gas control valve so that an exhaust gas recirculation ratio obtained based on the outputs of both detectors is a target recirculation ratio is described in documents 1 and 3.

Also, the invention described in claim 1 is essentially no different from the matter described in document 2 except with regard to the means for detecting the exhaust gas flow rate in the exhaust gas recirculation passage.

Providing a detector to detect the exhaust gas flow rate in the exhaust gas recirculation passage as a means of detecting exhaust gas flow rate is presented on page 2, right column, lines 17-50 of document 1 and in the drawings of document 3. Making it a detector to detect the exhaust gas flow rate is merely a simple substitution.

The subject matter of claims 2 and 4 does not involve an inventive step on account of document 1, document 2, document 3, document 4 cited in the ISR, and document 5.

Controlling in the sequence throttle valve and EGR valve when carrying out feedback control of a throttle valve and EGR valve so as to achieve the calculated target throttle valve opening degree and target EGR valve opening degree is taught in Fig. 5 of document 1.

Also, making the responsiveness of the EGR valve slower than that of the throttle valve when it overruns is taught by Fig. 5 of document 4.

Also, when accelerating or decelerating, estimating the delay time to the EGR gas's air intake system via the EGR valve and delaying the throttle valve's drive speed based on this estimated time and driving the EGR at the response speed corresponding to the amount of acceleration or deceleration is taught in document 5, page 2, left column, lines 2~21.

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Supplemental Box

(To be used when the space in any of the preceding boxes is not sufficient)

Continuation of Box IV:

Also, claim 6 pertains to an exhaust gas recirculation device for an internal combustion engine that controls an intake air control valve and/or an EGR control valve so that an EGR ratio is a target value. It responds to excessive driving by using an electronic control type throttle actuator as the air intake control valve.

Given the foregoing, there is no common matter in all of the claims, and no common issue addressed by all of the claims. These claims are not so linked as to form a single general inventive concept.

Claims which the international search agency feels satisfy the requirement of unity of invention are as follows. Claims 1, 2, 4

Claims 1, 3

Claims 1, 5

Claims 1, 6